## A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

Interesting Interview with General Grant.

The General Answers Taylor and Welles.

TAYLOR'S NARRATIVE A PURE FICTION.

Lincoln Never Asked Grant for His Plans.

Nor to Throw Away a Hundred Thousand Men.

Nor to Do Anything Except to Find Lee and Fight Him.

INTERESTING LETTER PROM GENERAL BADEAU.

General Badeau Tells the Story of the Virginia Campaign.

AND HOW GRANT BECAME SECRETARY OF WAR

PARIS, May 9, 1878.

General Grant arrived in this city from Italy on the evening of the 7th of May. Your correspondent took ceasion to bring to the General's attention the publication in the North American Review from General Richard Taylor, saving in effect that General Grant had fought his campaign in Virginia against his own judgment, and in doing so had thrown away the lives of a nundred thousand men, Your correspondent also called the attention of the General to the article in the Atlantic Monthly from the pen of the tate Gideon Welles, in which Mr. Welles erraigned General Grant, upon the authority of General Taylor, for having insulted Lincoln's memory by attempting to throw upon Lincoln his own fault in the Wilderness and other compaigns. The result of this was an intoresting conversation with General Grant, some of "the points of which I will rescue from oblivion for

MR. WELLES AND GENERAL TAYLOR. "So far as Mr. Welles is concerned," said the Gen eral, "he is dead, and any resentment one might feel at his extraordinary misstatements would now be out of place. It is unfortunate for Mr. Welles' fame that he should have spent his last years in striving to belittle the very administration in which he held a minent place. But the real reason is that Mr. Welles never was a republican. He blundered into Lincoin's Cabinet. He remained as quiet as a mouse so long as he held a high office under the republicans and drew a large salary. As soon as Mr. Johncame a loud and earnest supporter of his administra tion. From that time to the end of his life Mr. Welles was in perfect sympathy with the men who tried to break down'the government, and it is only natural that he should belittle and detame those who did then best to save the government, men who, whether they did much or little, did all in their power. Mr. Welles was never so sincere in anything in his life as in his democracy, and nothing that he has written against myself or others for what we tried to do in the war would cause me the least surprise or vexation. My only sorrow is that a gentleman who had they could to suppress the rebellion. I cannot con a more painful and bumiliating position As to General Taylor's assault on Mr. Lincoln I am not surprised. General Taylor fought on the other side, drew pay on the other side and writes loyal to his cause, and if he can destroy the reputation of Mr. Lincoln, and those who served Mr Lincoln, why, ot course, he has a right to do so. many years. So far as Taylor and I are concerned we are friends, and have maintained the best relations I am quite sure be would not do me any unkindness, as I would not do him. Taylor is one of the most greeable of men, who talks well and talks a great blended with fiction. I mean by that that if Taylor and about me a positive untruth, as he does in thu article, it would be a misfortune on his part or an inadvertence-not any wilful error. He would speak in all seriousness without knowing any better."

TATLOR'S NARBATIVE A PURE PIOTION. "Then," said your correspondent, "this article is

not sltogether true?" "I have no doubt." said the General, "there are refers to me is wholly false, utterly false, without a shadow of foundation. General Taylor says that in a Stanton and myself, in 1864, the approaching campaign in Virginia was discussed. No such conference pussed. General Taylor says that I insisted upon advancing my whole army against Rich mond by the James River. I never said a word to authority, as to how I would advance, General Paylor required the interposition of an army between Lee and Washington. Mr. Lincoln never said a word resembling this, or anything at all on the subject. General Taylor reports me as saying that any change of route from my own by the James to another would sest 100,000 men. This is a pure fiction, as, indeed, the whole story is a pure fiction. General Tayfor says that the story comes to him well authentisated, and he has no doubt of his correctness. There are only three persons who could authenticate such a story-Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton and myself. Lincoln and Stanton are dead, and I say the whole story a fabrication, and whoever vouched for it to Gen eral Taylor voucned for a fiction. I feel it due to the memory of these great men, apart from any sent ment of self-vindication, to make this denial as em

This denial of General Grant led to an interesting resume on his part. "I remember," ne said, "very well my first interview with Stanton. You know I did not come to Washington until I came in relation ance been there as a young man, but otherwise it was my gret trip. I found Stanton cordial and will- with the army. You cannot read a file of journals in

GRANT'S INTERVIEW WITH LINCOLN AND STANTON.

ing to do anything, so we suppressed the rebellion. Nothing could have been more earnest Tell me what you need to carry them out. That is all loave to know. And when you go to see Mr. Lincoln you will do well to observe the same discretion. Mr. Lincoln may not want to know any more of your plans than I do, but I can understand how you might naturally sock the confidence of the President Now Mr. Lincoln is of a gentle and tender nature, apt to confide in many people, and what you tell him about military movements he may tell to the next Senator tion.' I saw Lincoln. He was as cordial and hearty
as Stanton, if possible more so, because he
was a man of more affable and gracious manners. When Lincoln and I were alone the President began the conversation by repeating a story from an article by Orpheus C. Kerr—a comic article satirizing the conduct of the war. It was, as I remember, a story about Captain Bob Shoriy and the Mackerel Brigade, and the ansounds policy, something about generals in the field being hampered by a flood of orders. When he had finished Lincoln said very much what Stanton had said—that he did not care to know what I was to do, only to know what I wanted; that I should have all I required. He wished me to beat Lee, how I did it was my own duty. He said he did not wish to know my plans or to exercise any scrutiny over my plans; so long as I beat the robel army he was satisfied. He spoke of a plan he had long thought over and took down a map. He drew an imaginary line between two of the Virginia creeks or rivers, the names of which have escaped one, and said that I might move on that line and have the streams for might move on that the and have the streams for supplies. I looked at the plan and saw in a moment that if I put my army on such a line I would be in much the same position as the army of the James. I would be powerless; I could do no gaed to our side and no harm to the other. I would be locked I told Mr. Lincoln I would consider pian and that was the last of it. The route was an impossible route, and was never mentioned again by Mr. Lincoln. That is, as far as I remember, the exact story of the conference between Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton and my-self when I took command of the army. The ques-tion of my plans and their wisdom and unwisdom was never afterward a subject of conversation or cor respondence. If there were blunders in that cam paign the blucders were mine and not those of Lin oln or Stanton. They did everything in the world to

gretting that men of rank and eminence like Taylor and Welles should write what is called history, in viclation of facts, especially when the treth
was so easily accessible. "Yes," said the
General, with a smile, "as bistory goes on
we shall discover that the North were fighting windmilis, that the South had no troops, that in time we in and claimed victories. I sometimes ask where were all these able-bodied men of the South during the war? battle. It always struck me that I saw enough of them in every engagement, and that I had but little advantage in force—none if you consider the fact that the Southern men were always on the defensive. In they not only assume that the true proper way to have attacked Lee was was my opinion. If the whole of my command had gon by the way of James River I certainly would have ound enough of Lee's force to have retarded my progress and to fight me, and possibly enough would have been spared to have threatened the national capi-tal. As it was I confronted Lee, and held him and all his bosts far from Richmond and the James, while I seut, the same day of my advance across the Rapidan, force by the James River sufficient, as I thought, to have captured all south of Richmond to Petersburg and hold it. I believe now that it General Butler has had two corps jommanders such as I might have selected had I known the material of the entire army as well as I did alterward, he would have

"There is another point," said the General, "that these historians omit. It is said that we overwhelmed plies it is put this way, that we overran the South who came into our ranks than myself. They were far from our armies being foreign I question it more than three per cent were aliens. will tell you that there were only three per cent during the war, and this is the way history is made We never overwhelmed the South, and I am war and its miseries. What we won from the South we won by hard fighting, and the odds, when there odds, were never decisive. We had to the Southern States. They were a unit and we were divided. Every able-bedied male in the South from fourteen to sixty was in the army, or was supposed to be thore. We had to depend upon volunteers and the conscription. The South had 4,000,000 of negroes. These negroes kept the farms, protected the families, supported the armies, and were really a reserve force, a most important reserve force in a fighting nation. Those 4,000,000 of negroes did a work that white men would have any summary of the forces of the South. They are the white men were in the war. Men, women and children went into the fields. The South was roally an organized army. During the war in the South all progress, all industry came to a halt and ow the South suffers from war stagnation, from wa moved on; inventions were discovered; the genius of the country was as keen as ever. We supported an industry. We kept our place as a manufacturing commercial power. Cities like Chicago, New York, San Francisco grew and grew, while Savannah and New Orleans and Charleston languished. We not only sustained our part in the war, but all that was required for peace. In spite of all the drain upon the resources of the North we were more prosperous. more powerful, more respected and leared by the nations than when the war broke out. Remember, forth, while the South was a unit. We had to send troops to suppress riots in New York; we had enemies strong party against the war; always rejoicing over disaster, always voting to paraly to our forces; ready for any concession or surrender. This party was strong in every State—strong enough to carry States like Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York during the war. Nothing but Morton's courage saved it from making Indiana a rebet State, like Kentucky. This was the party that voted the war was a fallure at the time the very time when that great General and his great enews. You can imagine the effect such a resolution must have had upon the enthusiasm of an army, for ffect an army. They did affect it as I know well, During our war there was scarcely a wind that came the North, from our own bomes, that did no come laden with calumny and disparagement. The Southern generals were models of chivalry and valor our generals were venal, incompetent, coarse. I am speaking now of our own people, of writers and publican. Everything that our armies did was wrong, ould have been done so much better. Everything that our epponents did was porfect. Les was a domi-god, Jackson was a demigod, while our generals were

world was against the North, and our own friends at

mo would often grow nervous and fault-finding

enemy as much advantage as possible. These were essential elements in a war like ours—the war of a free people. I do not recite these things to com-plain especially. I have nothing to complain about our victory. Having conquered it is not for us to say anything unkind or in disparagement of our enemies. That is not my purpose. I merely mention these points in a general way, as points which our histo-South were not as unequal in force as alleged—the under our protection whose hearts were with the re belien as there were in the Confederacy itself."

Your correspondent thanked the General for the op-portunity of conversing with him on those interesting point of view, and thus the interview came to au en

A LETTER PROM GENERAL BADEAU-GENERAL GRANT'S MILITARY SECRETARY DENIES THE

STORIES OF WELLES AND TAYLOR. We have recoived an interesting and valuable letter from General Adam Badeau, now Consul General at Grant. General Badean's letter is as follows

LONDON, May 6, 1878. SIR-A recent number of the North American Re-

ice contains the following statement by General Richard Taylor, late of the rebel army : -GENERAL TAYLOR'S ALLEGATION.

"After the battle of Chickemauga, in 1863, Genera Grant was promoted to the command of the armies of conterence at the War Office between him, Pr Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, the approaching cam paign in Virginia was discussed. Grant said the advance on Richmond should be made by the James River. It was replied that government required the interposition of an army between Lee and Washingt and would not consent at that late day to the adoption of a plan that would be taken by the public as a confession of a previous error. Grant observed he ment preferred its own-so often tried-to the or he suggested, it must be prepared for the addi-Grant accepted the governmental plan of campaign. rectness."

cle by the late Gidson Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, which appears in the Atlantic Monthly for March last, and contain of General Taylor, who says this statement came to him well authenticated.' \* \* It is now made pub-lic that General Grant had prescience of his reverses and losses if he took the Rapidan route for the first time, nearly fourteen years after the event took piace, when two of the three persons named are in the graves. While they or either of the two were alive and principal actor, no attempt to cast upon the now dead the responsibility of the bloody march to Richmond, which they are said to have insisted on in opposition to the opinion and judgment of the Lieutenant General, whose duty it was to designate the route. \* \* But time has elapsed, and history is recording the terrible and apparently unneces sibility for the immolation, and an attempt is now made to relieve him and impose the responsibility upon others. \* \* The Lieutenant General claims to have abandoned the route which he knew to be best, and horrible to conless—for the statement of General Tay-lor must have come from him—he gave up the route which he knew to be right and sesented to that which he knew to be wrong and which involved the sacrifice of 100,000 men. \* \* Either route was indifferent to Grant, and be took the worst. \* \* It is, I apprehend, a mistate to say that President Liuceln participated in any such conference as stated, but there was an interview besween Grant, Stanton and Hallock at the War Office, on the 11th of March, when Grant had visited General Monde, and before he returned to Nashville. \* \* \* There was, I have nodoubt, a conference at the time and place mantioned, between Generals Grant and Hulleck and Secretary Stanton, because to my personal knowledge and in my presence General Grant saked such a conference. Of the results I have no recollection, if ever I knew them. They were unquestionably preliminary to Grant's assuming active

Grant I have his authority to declare that there is not shadow of foundation for either the assertions of General Taylor or the insignations or deductions of Mr. Welles. General Grant had no conference at any General Halleck, in which the strategy of the camof the Wilderness was fought on the 5th and 6th o of May, and when the Army of the Potomac started had been informed of the route by which he inten the President and Mr. Stanton expressly requested him not to inform them of his plans. On the 30th of April President Lincoln wrote to Grant :- "The parknow," and on the lat of May Grant replied:-"Stace yielded, without even an explanation being saked." On the 29th of April Grant wrote to Helleck:—"My up, but as circumstances beyond my control may change them I shall only state that my effort will be to bring Butler's and Meade's forces together." This was the first intimation given by him to any member of the government or to Halleck of his plan of cam-paign—a reticence which, I repeat, both the President though they left nothing undone to support the new General-in-Chief and his armies they did not wish nor It may not be amies here to state that the first chapter of an unpublished volume by mc, the plates publishers in New York, and which cannot, ther ore, have been suggested by General Taylor's article, contains the identical statement now made, then now, on the authority of General Grant.

Mr. Welles, however, while discrediting the asser-tion that President Lincoln was present at such an offering a particle of proof, that a meeting of the same character occurred between General Grant and Secretary Stanton and General Halleck. Several interviews between those three officers of the government did indeed take place between the time when Grant became General-in-Chief and the beginning of the Rapidan campaign; but in no one of them was there any revolution made of Grant's pian; they were conunct to discussions in regard to the organization of the armies, the appoint-ment of Sherman, Sheridan and other promteent commanders and similar administrative det Indeed, so absolute was the secrety preserved by Grant that neither Halleck nor Burnside was informed of the destination of Burnside's command until a day or two before the opening of the campaign.

GRANT'S STRATEGY. lessness, as well as his disquisitions on the strategy of the national general, fall to the ground when the be without foundation; but I may perhaps be allowed one word about the strategy. Grant was from the he was convinced that the prime necessity to mond he fought the rebels the worse it would be fo them if they lost; but-and this his detractors keep of 30,000 men up the James, while he lought Leeforce amply sufficient to have taken Richmond, which had been left almost unguarded. He thus adopted the very route which, it is said, he falled to appreciate,

babilities of the success of Butler's army, for he drew off the troops which otherwise would have defended the rebel capital. Had the Army of the James been successful Richmond would have fallen while Grant was fighting Lee.

THE INTEIGUE AGAINST STARTON.
But the former Secretary of the Navy size delib trately asserted that when General Taylor went to Washington, after the close of the war, Grant entered into a cabal with the just pardoned rebel to procure the removal of Stanton as Secretary of War and his

"When General Taylor came to Washington, after the close of the war, there was a movement in which, I am informed, he participated, for the removal o Mr. Stanton and the appointment of General Grant to be Secretary of War. This change, which finally took place at a later period, was in its inception a matter of concert, or of assent, on the part of both the gen erals. I was not advised of that attempt nor party to quote the words of General Taylor, this informa-tion came to me well authenticated, and I have no doubt of its correctness ! "

GRANT AUTHORIZES A DENIAL OF THE INTRIGUE.

1 have again the authority of General Grant to deny this statement in full and in every particular. The dea of his supplanting Stanton was never broached to him directly or indirectly by General Taylor or any one elso, and never outered his mind, until, in 1867, Mr. Johnson himself proposed the change, in which Grant at once and repeatedly refused to acquiesce. When the President insisted the Generalin-Chief suggested other names for the place, among them that of General J. D. Cox, of Ohio. Finally, one obnexious to Congress and the nation, he accepted the position; but immediately, and in person outlied Mr. Stanton of his action and its object, and received his entire approval. It is well known that by his refusal to retain the office when he believed that the law gave her. Stanton a right to resume it.

letter from General Grant to Mr. Lincoln o May 1, 1864, aiready quoted, contains these words:--of the country to the present day I have never tion or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embar rassment in the way of vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty." It is a matter of history that the two men were in perfect accord, not only de Mr. Johnson. I was myself present in June, 1868, when Mr. Stanton came in haste, and, literally out of breath, to the headquarters of the armies, to be the first to announce to General Grant his noming tion for the Presidency, and not many weeks before Mr. Stanton's death General Grant, then President, went in person to the ex-secretary's bouse to offer him the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, which Mr. Stanton with evident gratification accepted. Cabinet very well knew that he would never hav accepted such an appointment from the man who had whole country, North and South, knew, as it knows months after the close of the war was likely to en gago in such an intrigue with a rebei general. I am, ir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PUBLIC OPINION DURING THE WAR. In General Grant's interview with the HERALD co respondent he speaks of the public opinion of Europe toward the North during the war. To illustrate the General's meaning we quote some paragraphs from a book called "The Confederate Secession," by the Marquis of Lothian, Edinburgh, William Blackwood &

THE TWO ARRIES. "The qualities of the modern soldier, bravery, mili-tary knowledge, honorable feeling toward triends and able on the side of the South as the absence of them has been on that of the North."-P, 116.

HOW THE NORTH CONDUCTED THE WAR. wastefuln a of expenditure almost unparalished; a deep and widely extended corruption among the ses who have any connection with the government or the war; an enormous debt, so enor mous as to point to almost certain repudi-ation; the headlong adoption of the most lawless measures; the public faith scandalously violated both oward friends and enemies; the liberty of the citizen at the mercy of arbitary power; the liberty of the press abolished; the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act; illegal imprisonments; midnight arrests; punish-ments inflicted without trial; the courts of law controlled by the sateliltes of the government; elections parading their ill-gotten wealth in the most vulgar conduct of the war itself; outrages upon the defence less men, women, children and prisoners; plunder rapine, devastation, incondiarism, murder, all the eid horrors of barbarous warfare which Europe is be-ginning to be ashamed of, and new refinements of crueity thereto added by the way of illustrating the advance of the age in knowledge."-Pp. 183, 184.

"To stok a mass of stones with the view of destroy ing for all time a harbor belonging to the enemy; to drowning everybody living there, niggers and all, without the smallest compunction; to rain Greek fire upon an undefended part of a besieged city; to rank and burn open towns; to plunder not only provision and military stores for the good of the State, bus pri-vate property, furniture, pictures and such like for the carichment of individual officers and their wives; to murder non-combatants in cold blood, sometimes with torture added; to allow prisoners to be frozen to death while their guards smoked and warmed them selves; to manage exchanges so as to release prisoners tainted with disorders in the charitable hope that they might carry the contagion back to their countrymen; to be willing to exchange when the balance of prisoners is in layer of the enemy, but not when it is in their own favor; to intrust the management of such exchange to a ruffian whom no officer of the enemy's army could have any dealings with without feeling himself contaminated, and thereby put them in a position in which they must either deal on equal terms with an outlawed murderer or leave their countrymen to per ish in prisons that would have delighted the tyrante the enemy's capital with the object, not of expluring but of setting fire to the bouses in it; to give these of the hostile State and the members of his government; and if they succeeded to murder them then and there—and to be rather proud of these exploits as proofs of their smartness—these are the distinguish have been worse brutalities yet."- Pp. 194, 195. HOW THE SOUTH POUGHT THE WAR.

patriotism which might sions be enough to make us nimity such as probably has never been witnesse preciation of danger, coupled with the determination power in favor of leaders in whom those who selected them could trust, with an equally resolute determi allow these trusted leaders to go one inch beyond their legal powers; a heroism in the field and behind the detences of besieged cities which can match anything that history has to show; a wonder nt helpfulness in supplying needs and creating iresh resources, a chivalrous and romantic dering which recalls the Middle Ages; a most scrupulous re sugeration for the vanquished and the weak; a deter minution not to be provoked into retaliation of the oliecting what those injuries have been, whether is their place one would have done as they have done. "The Confederates have distinguished thomselves by their gallantry and their self-devotion. The federals have distinguished themselves, in spite of Mr. Roe, I will not say by their cowardice, but by their cruelty

BUSCH'S MONOMANIA.

THE STRANGE FANCIES OF AN EX-MUSIC TFACHER AND HIS ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT FOR A BICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

ommitted by the magistrate of one of the city police courts for actions which apparently a strange infatuation had incited. While engaged, according his account, in duties requiring activity of brain and a has nursed a romantic attachment which through thoughts. The conduct of the man, while frequently supplying food for carlosity, and at times creating could naturally never be understood till he himsel Market Police Court yesterday

Judge Murray had just begun disposing of prisecers locked up during the night, when a gentleman en-tered the Court, and, approaching His Honor, held a whispered conversation with him. This gentleman was William Astor, of No. 350 Fifth avenue. The presence of the representative of such a family in court naturally awakened an interest in the object of his visit, which became conceptrated upon Charles Busch, when he was brought out and arraigned before the bar. William Farmer, a servant in Mr. Astor's employ, appeared as complainent, and again caused the family annoyance by following them their residence like a spectre at all sorts of untimely hours. This system of espionage, which was utterly incomprehensible to them, was becoming more co stant and persistent as time went by. Frequently of an evening Burch would pass and repass the house, stare at the windows and station I haself outside. - WAITING AND WATCHING.

On Saturday at midnight, he appeared and began his usual tour of observation, which terminated in his seating himself on the stoop and remaining there with his eyes upturned to the windows. Farmer came what he wanted. To which the watcher replied that he was only taking the air. As patience had ceased to be a perfect incubus, it was determined to hand him over to the police. Farmer aummoned Officer McArdle, of the Seventy-ninth precinct police sta-

to be a perfect incubus, it was determined to hand him over to the police. Farmer summoned Officer McArdle, of the Seventy-ninth precinct police staffon, who took the offerder to the station house. Ho seemed but little disconcerted by his arrest, contenting himself with saying that it was strange and uncalled for. In fact he appeared to be doubtful as to the nature of his offence, and only yesterday appeared to awaken to the appreciation of his position. When called upon by the Court to explain his conduct he mounted the stand in a cool, collocted way, and began to define his position. The impression of his manners and the quiet air of conviction with which he told his story were strangely at variance with its wild, romanise character, and it was painful to note how deep a hold his deliason had upon him and now implicit was his faith in the consumation of his hopes. Busch is now a man of forty-seven, yet his mania during these four years has been an attachment for a young girl, Mr. Astor's daughter, who at the beginning was but twelve years old. One evening, he said, he was out walking when he chanced to pass the house. It was the month of May, and the twilight had not so fanced but that he could see the girl's face in an upper window. He tarned his eyes upward, her glance met his and that moment he was made aware by some amanory intuition, he said, that he had won her heart. INNAME HOPES.

From that time forward he desermined to live only for her protection, and as he could not readily find means of being presented he began to visit the neighborhood, with the nope of seeing her axada. However, his sepirations in that direction were nipped in the bud, as he was sent to the insane arylim for a twelvemonth, and during the two following years be never caught signt of the object of his infatuation. He was peristent, however, in his inquiries about her, lessaed her dame from a servant, and one day when the family were going to religious service he followed them to the Church of the FransSquration, entered her dame f

RANDOM LETTERS. What he did was to scribble various notes and bil-lets, in which he gave expression to his leelings. These he left unsigned and undirected, but scattered them through the ravining on the grass plot in front of the house, believing he said, that it found by the person for whom they were intended their purpose and the identity of the sender would be understood at once, while they would be unterly unintelligible to all the world beside. On Saturday night, Bu-ca went on to say, he had been out with a friend and taken a couple of glasses of ale, which was the sole reason of his being gully of the impropriety of siting on the stoop. He regarded all interference in the matter as very officious and unjust, and after regarding the Court with various direcursor relative to his intentions and purposes, he intimated his sense of the kindly houring given him and relapsed into si'ence. Judge Murray said that he had three ways of disposing of the case. He would release Busch in case \$1,000 bail for nie good behavior could be furnished, or send him to the Island for six months it that were not forthcoming. In any event, he deemed it advisable to commit him for medical examination, as no doubt could exist as to his being a monomaniac.

man of very gentlemanty bearing, takes in a slow, impressive manner, and in a way that carries the impression toat he is weighing every word. The lace is calm and pleasant, the eyes clear blue, steady in their glance and seemingly full of intelligence. A dark beard, somewhat grizzied, nides the cheeks and chin, and short-cat gray hair, a trifle sparse in places, covers the bead. Altogether, the man creates rather a laverable impression by his bearing, speech and manners.

"i am a Frussian," he said, in answer to the reporter's queries, "a native of Mayence. I have travelled over part of Europe and spent a number of years in Chilcornia and South America. I was a professor there—a teacher of music. At present, though, I am employed by my bretter as a bookkeeper in his surgical instrument establishment, in Chatham street. I suppose I shall be liberated at once, and then I shall no doubt be better understood. He then went on to express his conviction that all obstacles

NEW YORK COLLEGE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CLOSING PERSONS OF THE YEAR AND THE ADMISSION OF STU-

are rapidly completing their arrangements for the final examinations and exercises of the college year. Wednesday, May 29, and on the alternoon of that day candidates for admission to the college will assemble there and receive tickets of admission to the entrance examinations. These will take place on the following Monday and Tuesday, at twenty minutes to nine A.

M., and the results will be announced to the students on Friday, June 7. Students will be admitted to the college only on the following conditions:—They must be fourteen years of age, must have attended at a public sence; for at least twelve months and must pass examinations in residing, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, aritumetic, argebra and nuttory of the United States. Students must abtain filly per cent of the maximum mark in each of these branches. Candidates who are prevented irbom attending at this time may, at the discretion of the President, be examined in September. About 900 applications for admission have been made, about 750 students will probably be slowed to enter.

The examinations for the college classes will take place on June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 18. Fine examination for special prizes are assigned for June 20. The prize speaking will take place June 25, and the commencement exercises at the Academy of Music on the evening of Thursday, June 27. About thirty-six students will receive diplomas at that time. The baccalaureale sermon of the graduating class will take place June 23, and class day exercises June 26. The next college year will commence Soptember 11. Monday and Tuesday, at twenty minutes to nine A.

new Mission Church in East 123d atreet, near First avenue, to be known as Faith Methodist Episcopai sons, and was built by voluntary subscriptions. The new church will receive alternate visits from Harlem clergymen. At the opening exercises, jesterday, Sencot Commissioner Lawson N. Fuller presided, and addresses were specen by Rev. L. S. Weed and Rev. Wesley R. Davis. Several prominent Methodist lay-

## THE LEBANON CLUP

Efforts to Establish an Attractive Resort for Workingmen.

HOME LIFE OF THE LABORER.

Addresses on the Subject by Rev. Dr. Tucker and Rev. James Marshall.

A public meeting was held in Culvary Saptist Church, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, last evening, in behalf of the movement to the Lebauen Chapel, No. 61 Columbia street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. Tucker, D. D., pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and itev. James Marshall, who is one of the leading men in the proposed work. Space has already been given in the HERALD to two or three Sunday evening meetings having the the Reformed Christian Church, the second in the the third to St. George's Episcopal Church, at which an address was delivered by the Rev. Frederick Courtney, assistant rector of St. Thomas' Church. The speakers last evening were introduced by the Rev. R. DR. TUCKER'S ADDRESS.

began, to be able, in addressing you for the first time sarries with it not only the calm sauction of my indement, but my warmest personal interest as well It may have been mentally objected to this proposed plan by some of you, that the present state of church esources in the work of supporting its existing charities. I answer that by saying that the movement about addressing you to-night in be half of any churity. If it should become a charity it would fail. It must support itself, or fail because it is not a necessity. I will try to explain the matter clearly to you, In the community which the Church does not reach, and which it cannot reach in any other way. If you go to the homes, such as they are, of the laboring classes, you will be struck at once by the absence of the men. There are a few or a great many women and a great many more children. The men are not absent at church They are not necessarily victous, but they need some most easily and cheaply to be found, that is to the barroom. You wonder why he does not find the needed rest and recreation in the home circle. F. low him to the tenement house in which he lives and hanged. You will then wonder how any one can sleep in such a den without expecting him to seek social enjoyment there. The man does not go nome, and will not go home now, and the question is We propose to provide a suitable where will be go? ng room and an upper room for mental and moral netruction. And this is not to be given, but sold, to im. The main object is to secure strengthening and beneficent organization. There is to be a memberformation of the body. Each man is to exert an influ-ence in making it what it ought to be, and in this way each man is to influence every other.
The key note of all this is not charity. It is to elerate, and not to pusperize men; to make real men of them, and not beggars. They are to be saved from

them, and not beggars. They are to be saved from the temptations which surround them on every hand in the city. A challenge will be thrown out to every barroom and saloon, and the coffee room will be made more attractive than any other place of resort within the reach of the poor. It a passion for liquer has grown upon a man everything under the sun will be done to uproot or queuch it.

WOMEN AND THE HOME LIPR.

Then it will have something to do with the women. The church is doing very little to help suffering and struggling women in this city. It can do nothing without helping the home. We have no desire to take the man from his home; our desire is to prepare him for it by bettering his mental and physical condition. As it is he don't go home. He goes anywhere else, and when he climbs up the dark starts to his squalid room his condition is such as to render him an almost unwelcome intruder. When Christ came into the world He showen men a side of God's heart, which they had never seen before, and now we know what God's morey and love really in. What their thought was the latherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. What this club and wast the Church wishes to do is to unite.